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I am not able to ascertain whether this document ever became a legislative act ; but it attests, in an authentic form, that a prominent leader of public opinion in Massachusetts, after the establishment of that Independence for which he had so assiduously labored, hoped to enlist not only the Legislature of this State, but the Congress of the United States, in efforts for the emancipation of nations from the tyranny of War. For this early effort at a period when the cause of Permanent Peace had never been introduced to any legislative body, Samuel Adams deserves grateful mention.

SUGGESTIVE COMPARISONS.

Cost of Education versus the cost of the War-System.—There are in the United States, 234 colleges, with 1651 teachers, 27,159 students, and an annual income of \$452,314 from endowments, \$15,485 from taxation, \$184,549 from public funds, and \$1,264,280 from other sources ; making, in all, \$1,916,628. Of public schools, for common and academic education, there are 80,991, with 92,000 teachers, 3,354,173 pupils, and an income of \$182,594 from endowments, \$4,683,414 from taxes, \$2,574,669 from public funds, and \$2,147,853 from all other sources ; reaching a total of \$9,591,530. Add the first sum total, and we find an expenditure, for popular education in all its departments, of \$11,508,158 of money.

Here are eleven millions and a half of money spent in educating twenty-four millions of people ; and how much meanwhile does our *economical* war-system cost in a time of peace ? As the militia, enrolling now more than 2,000,000 men as liable to military service on demand from the state, is *our* system of preparation for war, we spend upon this, in one way and another, several times as much as the general government pays for our little navy and standing army. But how much do these alone, together with their necessary incidents, cost our republic ? With a population of 12,863,000 in 1830, and of 17,069,000 in 1840, we spent from the national treasury for war-purposes in peace, an average of \$20,417,000 a year, during the eight years preceding 1844, and of \$21,329,000 a year from 1835 to 1840 inclusive. For the last twenty years the annual cost of our *preparations* for war, has averaged more than twenty millions a year by the general government alone ; more than twice as much as our entire system of popular education, common, academic and collegiate, has meanwhile cost the nation. Add twice or thrice as much more for the various expenses of our militia system, and we shall find that our preparations for war in a time of peace, have cost from five to seven times as much as the education of our people.

Here is our own war-system in contrast with our system of popular education ; the people's preparations for war, and their educational training to be useful, thriving and happy. Just look at the cost and the results in the two cases. Which expenditure is the wisest ; which productive of the most valuable results ?